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5-18 June 1952

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**ADEN PROTECTORATE. 18 June—Persian Oil Dispute.** The tanker *Rose Mary* (owned by a Panama company and under charter to the Bubenbergh Company of Switzerland) put in to Aden harbour with a cargo of 788 tons of Persian crude oil bound for Italy. As a result of a temporary injunction granted by the local Supreme Court to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, the removal of the oil from Aden harbour was banned pending a hearing of the case by the Court (*see also under Switzerland*).

**ARGENTINA. 10 June—Trade Policy.** Dr Cafiero, Minister of Foreign Commerce, announced a new trade policy based on the slogan 'Sell to those who sell to us what we really need'. Argentina needed new machinery to develop her industries.

**AUSTRALIA. 9 June—Mr Menzies' speech in London** (*see Great Britain*).

**10 June—Mr Menzies arrived in The Hague on a one-day visit.**

**11 June—Mr Menzies arrived in Paris.**

**13 June—Economy.** In a survey of the economic situation, Sir Arthur Fadden, Treasurer, said that during the next few months the national economy would be under some strain, but by September the financial stringency should tend to cease. The pressure of excessive stocks of imports on the Australian market and related Australian industries must progressively diminish. In a working force of more than 3.5 m., less than 1 per cent of trade union members were registered as unemployed; the inflationary process of too much money chasing too few goods had been arrested; there was greater efficiency in industrial organization; productivity per unit of employment had increased; and there was less recklessness in the investment market. He also reported that there had been useful movements of labour into essential services, heavy industry, and mining, with a consequent increase in supplies of coal, iron, steel, timber, bricks, and other building materials. He recognized that conditions affecting the next Budget would be very different from those of 1951 and might well require some incentive for the individual and opportunities for economic development.

**17 June—Statements by Mr Menzies and Mr Churchill on Mr Menzies's talks in London** (*see Great Britain*).

**18 June—Mr Menzies arrived in New York from London.**

**AUSTRIA. 14 June—Danube Shipping.** It was announced that the Soviet authorities had agreed to end restrictions on Austrian traffic on the Danube and allow shipping down stream from Linz into the Russian zone.

**BELGIUM. 7 June—Agreement concerning Belgian surplus credits with E.P.U.** (*see Organization for European Economic Co-operation*).

**12 June—Schuman Plan Treaty.** The House of Representatives accepted the Bill for ratification of the treaty by 165 votes to 12, with 13 abstentions.

**16 June—Four-Power Talks.** In a speech to the General Council of the Christian Social Party M. Van Zeeland, Foreign Minister, said that a four-Power meeting, without any preliminary conditions but with a determination to reach agreement between Russia and the western world, was still desirable. The Russian disarmament proposals had been unacceptable so far because they would have perpetuated the existing disproportion of military forces.

**BRAZIL. 16 June—Dollar Loan.** It was announced that the Export-Import Bank had granted Brazil a loan of \$41,140,000 to help finance electrification schemes. Repayment would be made over a twenty-year period at 4.5 per cent beginning in 1956.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 12 June—Kenya: Constitution.** Sir Philip Mitchell, the retiring Governor, discussed the constitutional problem when opening a brief session of the Legislature. He said that as self-government for Kenya was the declared aim of the British Government the major object of policy was to discover common ground between responsible leaders of the various communities for the composition of a legislature to which they could jointly ask the British Parliament to transfer power. He considered it unrealistic to suppose that the unanimous agreement of all members of every communal group in the Legislature could be reached on the next step in the near future. In these circumstances he said it was of the greatest importance that the various groups 'should not be in any political hurry': if common ground was not yet attainable, there remained wide scope for the development of local responsibility in the Executive and for the process of insulating the Civil Service from politics. He also said that the appointment, within a year of the election, of the proposed inter-racial consultative body to consider constitutional changes was not urgent. As the Executive Council contained a new element (nominated official members) it could with advantage take time to allow judgement to be formed on this new method of appointment to the Government benches.

**16 June—Kenya Voting Procedure.** It was learnt that in reply to a question regarding the position of nominated members of the Legislature (drawn from outside the public service) and their freedom to vote, the Chief Secretary had replied that they could vote according to their consciences unless the Government whip were specifically applied. If they felt unable to accept the Government whip—which would be applied as sparingly as possible—they would be at liberty to resign.

**17 June—Uganda and Kenya.** It was announced that in Uganda four new unofficial members—two Africans, one European, and one Asian—had been added to the Executive Council. In Kenya only one African had been included.

**BRITISH WEST AFRICA. 5 June—Gold Coast: Volta River Project.** My Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, opened discussions in Accra on the Volta River project, the main purpose of which was to

**British West Africa** (*continued*)

harness the river's power. Representatives of the United Kingdom and Gold Coast Governments and of two aluminium firms took part.

**13 June—Nigeria. Uranium.** The Council of Ministers issued a statement declaring that a joint investigation into the extent and value of uranium ore in Nigeria had been carried out in 1950 by the atomic energy division of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Government of Nigeria. The best means of developing the deposits was now being examined by the Council of Ministers and the area concerned had been closed to prospecting.

**BULGARIA. Erratum: Revaluation.** In issue No. 10 under 12 May the new value of the lev should have been given as 1.70 to 1 rouble.

**7 June—Sofia Radio** reported a resolution passed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party which was strongly critical of local party organization. Among the shortcomings mentioned were: slowness in developing internal party democracy in relation to the needs of Socialist building and the increase of party membership; poor quality party education; 'serious mistakes in the work of the cadres', and 'very poor' work in organizing workers' revolutionary vigilance against the enemy's activities.

**13 June—Note to Yugoslavia** *re* arrest of M. Seferovich (*see Yugoslavia*).

**BURMA. 15 June—Mission for Europe.** A mission, headed by U Kyaw Nyein, former Foreign Minister and Secretary-General of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, left for a tour of Europe covering the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, France, Norway, and Sweden to study administrative and political problems relating to rehabilitation.

**CANADA. 12 June—Parliamentary Representation.** The House of Commons passed a bill to amend the British North America Acts so as to give each province an appropriate number of Federal members in accordance with its population in the last ten-yearly census, with certain provisos.

**18 June—St Lawrence Seaway.** Mr Pearson, Minister for External Affairs, said the decision of the U.S. Senate on the St Lawrence Seaway Bill (*see United States*) meant that Canada should now proceed immediately with the project on her own.

U.S. Note *re* Canadian troops in Korea (*see United States*).

**CEYLON. 9 June—Franchise of Indians.** Colombo police made a baton charge against a group of Indians, members of the Ceylon Indian Congress Satyagraha (Passive Resistance) Movement, who were squatting in front of the Indian High Commissioner's office after marching to the House of Representatives with a memorandum demanding rights of franchise. Ten of the group were injured, five being admitted to hospital. The Prime Minister later defended the action of the police,



saying it was the duty of the authorities to ensure that Parliament sat without any obstacle. He said the issue of the franchise was a domestic one and should not be used to strain relations with India. Applications by Indians were pending for scrutiny and registration, and as they were registered they would automatically get the franchise.

**10 June**—The Governor-General opened the new Parliament. In the Speech from the Throne he declared that the Government would continue to support the democratic way of life in international affairs. He said that Ceylon had already derived great benefit from the Colombo Plan by way of technical aid and capital contributions.

**CHINA. 14 June**—The completion of the Chungking-Chengtu railway was announced in Peking. It was also announced that work had been begun on a railway from Chengtu to Tientshui.

**15 June**—The Prime Minister issued a decree ending the 'anti-five vices' campaign against illegal practices such as tax evasion, bribery, theft of State property, etc. Business in most of the large towns had been at a standstill during the movement.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 6 June**—In a speech to chairmen of Communist Party works organizations, Mr Zapotocky, Prime Minister, announced that the trade union movement would be completely reorganized owing to the union's failure to impose on the workers a labour discipline based on a patriotic love of their work. He described the situation in the coal-mining industry as chaotic, and said that the State farms were running at a heavy loss.

**Government Appointment.** It was learnt that M. Kysely, Slovak Commissioner for Health, had been appointed a Vice-Premier in place of Dr Sevcik.

Also that a large group, the majority of whom were former members of the Socialist Party, had been sentenced to long prison terms for espionage.

**13 June**—Two young Czechs were sentenced to death at Brno for espionage and high treason. A third was sentenced to life imprisonment, and six others, including three nuns, to prison terms ranging from fourteen to fifty years.

**DENMARK. 6 June**—Note to Russia *re* delimitation of territorial waters (see *U.S.S.R.*).

**EGYPT. 8 June**—**British-Egyptian War Graves Agreement.** A joint statement announced the signing in Alexandria of a British Commonwealth-Egyptian war graves agreement. The agreement was an extension of the 1937 agreement which provided for the graves of the first world war.

**9 June**—**Sudan.** The discussions between the Prime Minister and the Sudanese delegation from Abd ur-Rahman al-Mahdi Pasha were concluded.

**15 June**—**Pakistan recognition of King Farouk as King of Egypt and the Sudan (see Pakistan).**

**Egypt (continued)**

**16 June—Import Restrictions.** The Government announced, as a temporary measure until the sterling position should be restored, the introduction of an import licensing system for many articles from the sterling area or countries with which Egypt had no special payments agreement.

**17 June—Jordan: King Talal.** The Jordan Minister called on the Prime Minister to inform him of events connected with King Talal's illness. He told the press that the Jordan Government had asked the Emir Naif to return to Jordan to spare him the temptations to which he would be subjected by discontented elements in the Lebanon and he said that reports that he had ambitions to gain the throne were unfounded.

**FRANCE. 5 June—Gen. de Gaulle** described in a statement to the press the German contract and the E.D.C. treaty as 'documents of abandon' which the French nation could not ratify.

**Strikes.** The Communists continued their efforts to start strikes as a protest against the arrest of Duclos and other Communist leaders but met with little success. Production at the Renault works returned to normal. Security measures were maintained.

**6 June—**A strike of 350 workers began at La Pallice.

**7 June—**Agreement on arms deliveries to Belgium and on E.P.U. credits problem (see *Organization for European Economic Co-operation*).

Communist and C.G.T. (Communist Trade Union) offices in all major ports, including Brest, Lorient, Bordeaux, and Oran, were raided by security police. Documents were seized, and at Toulon, where secret defence documents were found, four persons, including the Secretary of the C.G.T. for the harbour, were arrested on charges of plotting to destroy or change the Government.

**8 June—**President Auriol, speaking at Carmaux, appealed to all Frenchmen to dissociate themselves from Communist violence.

**9 June—India: Chandernagore.** The Indian Ambassador and M. Parodi, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry, exchanged the instruments of ratification on the cession by France to India of Chandernagore.

**Price Reductions.** The Government announced reductions in the prices of certain goods, including pig iron, galvanized sheets, hand tools, wires, nails, porcelain and china, and steel for household goods.

**Indo-China.** M. Letourneau, Minister for the Associated States and High Commissioner in Indo-China, announced that the French expeditionary force in Indo-China was reducing its numbers because of the 'highly surprising and encouraging development of the Viet-Nameese Army' which now had forty battalions, of which twenty were entirely staffed by Viet-Nameese nationals.

**10 June—Defence Budget.** The National Assembly opened the debate on the defence budget, delayed for six months.

**Middle East.** M. Schuman, Foreign Minister, left Paris for Ankara to attend a meeting of French diplomats in Middle Eastern countries.

**11 June—Indo-China.** M. Letourneau left for Washington for discussions with the State Department.

**Germany.** The Council of Ministers issued a statement declaring the Government to be in favour of four-Power discussions, 'restricted to specific questions of immediate interest concerning the unification of western and eastern Germany. The decision will belong to the four Powers concerned'.

**Australia.** Mr Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, arrived in Paris.

**R.P.F.** The press published a letter dated 29 May from the dissident group of Gaullists to Gen. de Gaulle and the General's reply. The dissidents, who numbered about forty and who had been supporting M. Pinay in crucial votes since March, declared their loyalty to the French Rally's aims but suggested that the General should reconsider the means of coming to power. They stated that they regarded as 'hopeless any method which would lead to systematic, sterile, and unpopular opposition in the expectation of an inevitable catastrophe' and declared their belief that the 'road to power' would open to the General 'only through a political evolution which would follow our entry, on conditions, into the Government's majority'. In his reply, Gen. de Gaulle described the Deputies' attitude as opposed to that of the Rally and declared that it was partly owing to their votes of confidence that the recent agreements on Germany and the European Army had been concluded.

**12 June—Germany.** The announcement issued by the Council of Ministers on 11 June concerning Four-Power talks on German unification was stated to refer to meetings not above the level of ambassadors or Deputies and not to a meeting of Foreign Ministers.

**Defence Budget.** M. Plevin, Defence Minister, made a statement to the Chamber of Deputies on the defence budget. He said that of the total of 1,270,000 m. francs agreed on at Lisbon (the figure was 1 400 000 m. according to N.A.T.O. classification), 440,000 m. francs had already been voted for Indo-China and other overseas territories, leaving a budget of 830,000 m. francs. Estimates for the three Services totalled 659,000 m. francs, of which 42 per cent was for land forces, 26 per cent for air forces, and 22 per cent for the Navy. Military aid received since 1950 amounted to 350,000 tons to the Army, 71,000 tons to the Navy, and 274 aircraft to the Air Force, exclusive of direct deliveries to Indo-China.

The Army's five existing covering divisions would be strengthened and their armament renewed. Five new divisions would be raised, and two more set on foot by 1 October. (There should be fifteen by the end of 1953.) The 16½ air groups would be raised to 27 (41 by the end of 1953) and modernized. Naval tonnage would be maintained at 350,000 tons, with 75,000 tons under construction or reconstruction.

M. Plevin said that 5,000 miles of underground cable had been laid and an uninterrupted radar network set up from the Channel to the Swiss border. Twenty airfields had been constructed. Total man-power in all arms would be 819,000 men, involving an increase of 132,000 for the land forces alone.

**France (continued)**

Gen. Koenig (R.P.F.), chairman of the Assembly's National Defence Commission, strongly criticized defence preparations. He maintained that the military budget was far too small and that in the event of an attack from the east France's fate would be decided in the first days.

**Communism.** The Prefect of Police of Paris suspended twenty members of the Paris police until their appearance before a disciplinary board and transferred sixty others to other duties. It was stated that the twenty, at least, showed sympathies during the Communist riots of 28 May which prevented them from carrying out their duties effectively.

The Communist Party and the C.G.T. held a demonstration in Paris, which was attended by several thousands, to demand the release of M. Duclos.

**13 June—Defence Budget.** In the resumed debate M. Montel, Secretary of State for Air, told the Assembly that France was to provide twenty-eight fighter squadrons for N.A.T.O. in 1952. He said that negotiations were proceeding for the manufacture of certain types of fighter as off-shore purchases, and that if they succeeded the air budget would be balanced; otherwise certain orders placed would have to be cancelled, with consequent unemployment and weakening of the Air Force. He also said that French factories could undertake twice the present volume of production if the credits could be found.

**Communism.** Four more persons were arrested in connection with the investigations at Toulon, including the Communist Party Secretary at Saint-Tropez.

**16 June—Franco-Yugoslav trade agreement (see Yugoslavia).**

**17 June—Financial Policy.** M. Pinay, Prime Minister, made a reasoned defence of his whole policy in the Assembly. He recalled that its prime object had been the salvation of the currency and that the Government's efforts had been entirely directed towards combating inflation by balancing the Budget, encouraging savings, and holding prices in check. He pointed out that prices had dropped by about 3 per cent between March and June of 1952 compared with a rise of 7 per cent in the same period of 1951, and said that to talk of devaluation being inevitable was to indulge in political manoeuvre in defiance of the facts. He declared that the security of the franc represented the security of the working classes, and, while the proposed sliding scale was an additional guarantee, the fundamental guarantee could only be the salvation of the currency and economic stability.

**M. Duclos.** M. Herriot, President of the National Assembly, informed the Assembly that he had received a request from M. Duclos for an interpellation of the Government on the subject of his arrest. He said that the request was not receivable. M. Patineau, on behalf of the Communist Party, protested against the decision.

M. Fajon read a report to the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. Among the tactics recommended it urged that members of all classes should be enrolled in the fight for peace, and that workers of all opinions should be brought together by means of industrial disputes based on wage-claims. It warned against the adoption



of a 'frenzied' tone in propaganda and against exaggerated violence.  
**Atomic Energy.** The Council of Ministers adopted a Bill for a five-year programme of atomic research and development, costing about 37,770 m. francs.

Dr Adenauer's announcement on the Saar (*see Germany*).

Announcement of further U.S. aid for Indo-China (*see United States*).

**Defence Budget.** The National Assembly voted the military budget of 1 270,000 m. francs by 507 votes to 99. M. Pleven stated that the policy of the Government was to defend western Europe and the shores facing it on the Mediterranean and to achieve the most important concentration of allied strength on the European continent. It also aimed at securing effective relief of French efforts in Indo-China without risking an extension of the war.

**GERMANY. 5 June—Berlin.** Four communications were exchanged between the Russian and allied authorities. The British Commandant sent a protest against Russian infiltration at Eiskeller, and the deputy U.S. Commandant protested against the Soviet blockading of Steinstück, outside the U.S. sector. Mr Dengin, Soviet representative in Berlin, sent a formal protest to the British Commandant against the blockade of the Soviet broadcasting building in the British sector, and the U.S. High Commission received a Soviet request for settlement 'of the east German Government's bill' for use of a communication cable between Berlin and Frankfurt.

The director of the Soviet broadcasting system broadcast an appeal to those inside the radio building in the British sector to stand their ground.

In a speech to the west Berlin Senate Professor Reuter, chief burgomaster, declared that the danger to Berlin lay not in the internal political problem but in its economic situation if west Germany failed to give it the economic support it needed. He complained that west Germany was withholding orders and that there was a tendency to cancel events organized to take place in the city.

**West Germany.** Dr Schäffer, Finance Minister, accused the Social Democratic Party of launching a deliberate campaign to sabotage effective government in the Federal Republic. He said the latest manifestation of this was the refusal of *Länder* with Social Democratic administrations to contribute an increased percentage of taxes to the Federal Republic. He had requested 40 per cent instead of the previous 27 per cent.

**6 June—Berlin.** Brigadier Stevens, Commander of British troops in Berlin, entered the Communist wireless building in the British sector and informed the director that everybody was free to leave the building.

The Russian authorities presented a bill of DM 15,497,000 to the British authorities for the use of telephone lines to western Germany.

Residents of Eiskeller were given passes by the east German authorities to move between their homes and west Berlin. Supplies were allowed into Steinstück and barriers there were removed.

The influx of refugees into west Berlin, normally averaging 200 daily, was reported to have increased by about one third in the past week or



**Germany (continued)**

so. The numbers of those trying to escape across the zonal border were also said to have increased sharply.

**West Germany. Equalization of Burdens Bill.** The *Bundesrat* refused to approve the Equalization of Burdens Bill, the representatives of seven out of nine *Länder* voting against it. They demanded further amendment after discussion by a committee of both Houses.

Two Bills providing for the ratification of the European Defence Treaty and its protocols were approved by the German Federal Cabinet and submitted to the *Bundesrat*.

**8 June—Berlin.** An officer and a driver of the British Commander-in-Chief's mission to the Soviet forces were detained by Soviet authorities in Eiskeller for three hours.

Professor Reuter declared in a broadcast that since his broadcast of 5 June there had been a marked psychological change of attitude in the west which gave him great hope.

**West Germany: Communist Party.** The text was published of a manifesto issued by the west German Communist Party, through its newspaper *Freies Volk*, calling for the overthrow of Herr Adenauer's Government and the rejection of the Bonn and E.D.C. treaties. The manifesto urged negotiations between the Social Democrats, Communists, and trade unions.

Reports continued of the flight of thousands of Germans across the inter-zonal border into west Germany.

**9 June—Berlin.** General Coleman, the British Commandant, informed Mr Dengin, the Soviet representative in Berlin, that the cordon placed round the Communist wireless building would be withdrawn at 2.30 p.m. on 10 June, permitting Germans to enter the building anew upon the presentation of passes to be provided by the west Berlin authorities. Gen. Coleman made it clear in his letter that the decision followed relaxations by the Russians of the controls which they had placed round Eiskeller and Steinstücken.

Gen. Trussov, chief-of-staff of the Soviet occupation forces, protested to the allies that two east German policemen had been fired at by west German police in the Harz mountains near Goslar and that they were then dragged across the border. He asked for their immediate return and compensation.

**British-Chinese Trade Negotiations.** A group of British business men who had been negotiating with a Chinese trade delegation in east Berlin announced that the Chinese had agreed to buy £6.5 m. worth of textiles and chemicals subject to the purchase by British traders of agreed Chinese products.

**10 June—West Germany: Berlin.** Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, announced to the *Bundestag* that he proposed to visit Berlin and in the meantime was sending the Ministers of Finance and Economic Affairs there to examine the city's economic situation. He assured the people of Berlin that the Federal Government fully recognized the city's importance and that its interests had never been forgotten during the negotiations of the treaties. He announced that Federal and *Länder*

authorities would be instructed to place more contracts in Berlin, that Parliament would be asked to approve the transfer of the Federal administrative offices to Berlin, and that Berlin's food reserves, which were enough for six months, would be increased. The *Bundestag* adopted a motion, against the votes of the Communists, welcoming the declaration and asking its relevant committees to study measures to help Berlin.

**Rearmament: Appeal to Constitutional Court.** The first chamber of the Federal Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe began hearing the petition, filed by the Social Democratic Party and supported by the Federal Union and the Governments of Lower Saxony and Hesse, for a ruling that the raising of German armed forces or the enforcement of military service required an antecedent change in, or addition to, the basic law of the Republic.

**Berlin.** A reply to allied protests against Soviet interference with British and American patrols on the *autobahn* was received from General Chuikov, chairman of the Soviet Control Commission. He rejected the protest and requested that allied armed patrols should cease, claiming that they violated an agreement of 29 June 1945 according to which the Soviet forces were charged with security measures on the *autobahn*. He stated that Soviet military forces would in future take all measures arising from these responsibilities.

Two west German journalists and an innkeeper were kidnapped by east German policemen and a Russian soldier near the junction of the British and French sectors.

Mr Eden on Germany and the treaties (*see Great Britain*).

**11 June—West Germany.** Dr Schumacher, leader of the Social Democrats, stated in a broadcast that his party would not 'allow the future of Germany to be bound by the present Government'. He said that the defence agreement would not correct the balance of forces in Europe because every division formed in west Germany would lead to the formation of corresponding divisions in east Germany.

**E.D.C.** It was announced that Professor Heuss, President of the Republic, had decided to ask the Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe for a ruling whether the instrument establishing the European Defence Community was in conformity with the basic law.

**Berlin.** Soviet guards turned back British and United States military patrol vehicles on the *autobahn*, but civilian traffic was unimpeded.

**East Germany.** The east German Government announced that residents in the new three-mile 'buffer strip' between east and west Germany would receive extra rations, increased wages and pensions, and some tax concessions.

**12 June—Berlin.** The British and French High Commissioners and the acting United States High Commissioner met in Berlin. They approved the actions of the commandants in the city and the 'preparations which have been made to meet future exigencies', and deplored the 'unnecessary and unjustified suffering' being caused to the German population along the zonal border by the Soviet and east zone authorities. They repeated their determination to join with the Federal Govern-

**Germany (continued)** ment in preserving and developing the economic life of the city.

Major-General Coleman, the British commandant, protested against the abduction on 10 June of two journalists and an innkeeper and requested their immediate return.

Mr Dengin, the Soviet representative, replied to the protest sent by General Matthewson, the American commandant, concerning the firing at an American military police car on 4 June. He suggested that American vehicles should keep to their own sector.

**13 June—East Germany.** Newspapers in west Berlin reported an ordinance of the East German Government whereby the Minister of State Security was empowered to extend his powers in the inter-zonal border region to the whole of the Russian zone. The ordinance provided for the cancellation of the new measures if agreement should be reached on the holding of all-German elections.

Herr Grotewohl, Premier, speaking to a demonstration in east Berlin, compared the 'defensive' zonal frontier to the 38th Parallel in Korea and said that it had been drawn to prevent similar Anglo-American provocations. He announced that he had rejected an appeal by the east German evangelical bishops for a cessation of frontier expulsions on the ground that the expulsions were to protect all Germany from the inhumanities of another war.

According to reports reaching Berlin, families being expelled from the sealed frontier regions were being allowed to take up to 100 east marks and some luggage; bank accounts were being blocked, and the head of the family was required to sign a statement that his departure was 'voluntary'.

**Soviet Protest.** The Soviet authorities in Berlin protested to the British military authorities against alleged flights by two British fighters over Thuringia on 12 June.

**West Germany: Berlin.** Professor Reuter, chief burgomaster of Berlin, speaking at Bonn, said that only half Berlin's economic capacity was being used by the west and that within three years the present yearly value of Berlin's exports to the west of 1,500 m. marks could be doubled.

Herr Blank, the Federal Chancellor's adviser on defence, told the press that the German contribution to the European Army would probably amount to 500,000 men. Training of cadres would begin after ratification by all signatories, and full recruitment a year later. Herr Blank said that Germany would press for the adoption of some of the German weapons proved useful in the last war.

**14 June—West Germany.** In a speech to the all-German committee of the Christian Democratic Union, Dr Adenauer repudiated the suggestion that ratification of the Paris and Bonn treaties would finally close the iron curtain and maintained that it would deter the Russians from continuing their policy of conquest through the cold war. He described the proposal of the British Labour Party that the treaties should not be ratified by the German Parliament before new elections as 'unheard-of meddling in German internal affairs'. He said further

that the three western Powers should explore every possibility of bringing about a conference with Russia on German reunion provided there was evidence of Russian goodwill.

Herr Ollenhauer, deputy leader of the Social Democratic Party, addressing party members in Bonn, said that four-Power negotiations must be on the political and not on the administrative level.

**Works Council Bill.** The federal committee of the Federation of Trade Unions accepted unanimously an agreement with the Federal Chancellor providing for the setting-up of a joint committee to review the new constitution of the Works Councils. It was agreed that the committee would take into full account the trade unions' proposals. As a result of the agreement the Federation decided to suspend further strike action.

**16 June—Visit of Dr Suhr to Britain (see *Great Britain*).**

**East Germany.** Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, said at a convention of the National Democratic Party in Leipzig that the first task of his government was to set up a national army, a course to which the parties of east Germany had agreed in a resolution adopted in the previous week. He again claimed that if the people of east and west Germany united in opposing ratification of the Bonn agreements, the way would be open to all-German elections followed by a peace treaty and the withdrawal of all occupation forces. He repeated allegations of sabotage by American and west German agents and said that border precautions would be intensified.

**17 June—**The text was published in the Communist press of the joint resolution of the east German parties on the formation of an east German army. The resolution claimed that the western Powers had refused Soviet proposals for national armed forces in a united and free Germany and were incorporating west Germany into the 'aggressive' North Atlantic alliance in which former Nazi officers would play a large part. The east German republic was therefore bound to form its own army which would help to secure the peace and prevent a new world war.

**Berlin.** The influx of refugees into west Berlin from the Soviet sector was reported to have reached 3,500 since 1 June, double the normal rate.

The two west Berlin journalists who were arrested on 10 June were released.

**18 June—West Germany. Saar.** Dr Adenauer informed the *Bundestag* that the Chairman of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and the French Government had been advised that, failing a change in the French attitude concerning the future of the Saar, the Federal Government would send the Committee of Ministers its original memorandum on the subject (which had been withheld in March pending the outcome of direct talks between Dr Adenauer and M. Schuman.) Dr Adenauer opposed a Social Democratic motion calling for the negotiations to be reported in full to the *Bundestag*. He considered that this would constitute a breach of confidence. The motion was rejected.



**Germany (continued)**

**Refugees.** The *Bundestag* was informed that 7,500 Germans from the Soviet zone had been received into refugee camps since 26 May. It passed a resolution protesting against measures which robbed Germans of homes and livelihood and calling upon the western Powers to support the Federal Government in helping the refugees. A Social Democratic resolution calling for immediate practical help was also adopted.

Dr Adenauer stated that if the inter-ministerial committee which had visited the frontier zones decided that they should be included in the emergency programme, the Government would agree to their being declared distressed areas. He said that the Russian intention was to incorporate the Soviet zone more closely into the satellite system and to repress by terror popular resistance to this aim. There was no foundation for the Russian contention that the measures were designed to keep out 'spies and saboteurs from the west'. The Chancellor added that the public was under a moral obligation to give voluntary help to refugees.

**Silesian Refugees.** The annual rally of Silesian refugees opened at Hanover with an attendance of over 250,000. Herr Rinke, chairman of the Silesian Association, demanded on behalf of the Association consultation on all problems concerning the territories east of the Oder-Neisse line and German unification. He also asked for active steps by the western Powers to clarify the question of the eastern frontiers.

**GREAT BRITAIN. 7 June**—Agreement on arms deliveries to Belgium and on E.P.U. credits problem (see *Organization for European Economic Co-operation*).

**8 June**—**Chief of Air Staff.** The Air Ministry announced the appointment of Air Chief Marshal Sir William Dickson to succeed Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir John Slessor as Chief of the Air Staff on 1 January 1953.

British-Egyptian war graves agreement (see *Egypt*).

**9 June et seq.**—International Court's hearing of Persian oil dispute (see *United Nations, International Court of Justice*).

**China.** British traders' agreement with Chinese trade delegation in Berlin (see *Germany*).

**Australia.** In a speech in London Mr Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, defended the Australian restrictions on imports and made a strong plea for immediate Commonwealth consultations to thrash out current problems so that individual policies were determined in the interests of the common strength.

**10 June**—Lord Selkirk on Moscow Economic Conference (see *United Nations, Economic and Social Council*).

**Germany.** Mr Eden, Foreign Secretary, made a statement in the Commons on the German Contract, the E.D.C. treaty, and on his visit to Berlin. He again insisted that allied policy in Germany and the treaties just signed, though compelled by Soviet action, had never been directed against the Soviet Union.

**Bamangwato Dispute.** Lord Salisbury, Colonial Secretary, made



a statement in the Lords, and Mr John Foster in the Commons, on the latest disorders in the Bamangwato territory. They said that steps had been taken to restore order and punish the ringleaders, and they emphasized that the rioting had been instigated by a small faction and that only a small minority had taken part in the disturbances.

**Rearmament.** The national executive of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers published the text of a letter to Sir Vincent Tewson, General Secretary of the T.U.C., rejecting the policies and principles contained in the T.U.C. General Council's statement of 29 May. The letter refused to accept the suggestion that support for the rearmament programme should be the test of sincerity in opposing Communist aggression and infiltration, and stated that union members were not convinced that the programme was originally planned with a full realization of its economic effects: they saw in efforts to achieve it 'a danger of our becoming so preoccupied with the military "answer" to international problems as to find ourselves committed to a military "solution".'

**11 June—Korea: Koje Island Prison Camps.** Mr Eden stated in the Commons that the situation in the Koje Island prisoner camps aroused the gravest concern. He estimated the number of prisoners murdered by fellow prisoners as 115 (further murders had been reported since this figure had been quoted in Korea dispatches) but said that the compounds would be dug up when cleared so that 'even the most horrible truth' could be learned.

**South Korea.** In answer to questions, Mr Eden said that from the evidence available the proclamation of martial law in Pusan on 24 May on the pretext of guerrilla activities had not been warranted by these activities, and on 4 June H.M. Chargé d'Affaires in Pusan had informed President Rhee of the Government's concern at recent political developments in South Korea and had urged him to abide by the Constitution. Mr Adams had since been instructed to inform the South Korean Government that any threat to the democratic character of the republic would be a negation of the principles which U.N. forces were fighting to defend, and that the danger of political instability and of disturbances on U.N. lines of communications and their possible effect on South Korean troops was a matter of deep concern. 'The first prerequisite,' Mr Eden said, 'is a return to constitutional government by the lifting of martial law and the release of the arrested members of the Assembly.'

Lord Alexander on British determination to remain in Korea (see *Korea*).

Italian statement on Italian miners in Britain (see *Italy*).

**Economic Position.** Mr Churchill declared in a speech to the Press Association that he was sounding an alarm. He wondered whether the people realized 'the treacherous trap-door' on which their existence stood. He said that thanks to the unpopular measures of the past six months they had reached a 'position of equipoise', but it was not enough only to pay our way. 'We must create by long and steady systems of trade and exchange throughout our Empire and Commonwealth and throughout the wider world, reserves of strength and

**Great Britain (continued)**

solvency which enable us to rise solid, steadfast, and superior, whatever the pressure of cosmopolitan speculation may be. Thus and thus alone can we stand firm and unbroken against all the winds that blow.'

**12 June—E.P.U.** Mr Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reported to the Commons on the agreement of 7 June for continuing the European Payments Union (*see Organization for European Economic Co-operation*). He said the alteration of the gold scales would not affect the United Kingdom immediately as the U.K. quota was already exhausted and 100 per cent gold was being paid for deficits, but it meant that when the United Kingdom moved back into surplus the gold paid inside the U.K. quota would be recovered at a slower rate. On the other hand, if the E.P.U. had not been made solvent, the United Kingdom's ability to recover the gold at all would have been impaired.

**Balance of Payments.** Mr Butler told the House that since the end of March U.K. gold and dollar reserves had fallen by less than £10 m., but pointed out that this figure included the first instalment (about \$100 m.) of the \$300 m. of U.S. defence aid. He said this compared with a loss of £334 m. in the last three months of 1951 and of £227 m. in the first quarter of 1952 and that it was a welcome respite in the loss of reserves. A 'long and hard task', however, lay before them. It was not enough to balance on current account; it was essential to aim at a surplus.

**13 June—Italian Miners.** The Foreign Office stated that work had been found in Belgium for between 300 to 400 Italian miners and a similar number had been found work in the United Kingdom. The remainder would be sent home.

**European Payments Union.** The Treasury announced that the settlement for May with the E.P.U. had taken place and had disclosed a U.K. net deficit for the month of £17,658,929 which had been settled by a gold payment of £16,714,643 and by a grant of credit to the United Kingdom of £944,286. This brought the total U.K. deficit with the Union to £227,142,857 (636 m. units of account).

**U.S.S.R.** Moscow Radio announced the appointment of Mr Gromyko as Soviet Ambassador to London in succession to Mr Zarubin.

**Persian Oil Dispute.** It was learnt that the Italian Government had assured the Government that it would not issue import licences for Persian oil and that it was wholly opposed to transactions such as that which the tanker, *Rose Mary*, was reported to be attempting. (The Italian assurance was the result of British diplomatic requests for information which had followed the report that two Italian companies—the E.P.I.M. and the Ital-Persica—had contracted to buy Persian oil.) (*For statement by chairman of Bubenbergh Maritime Transport Company, see Switzerland.*)

**16 June—Malaya.** Gen. Templer, High Commissioner in Malaya, arrived in London for discussions.

**Germany.** Dr Otto Suhr, President of the West Berlin House of Representatives, arrived on a five-day visit to the United Kingdom as the guest of the British Government.

**Jordan.** Prince Naif, brother of King Talal of Jordan, arrived on a short visit to London.

**17 June—Australia: Import Restrictions.** Mr Menzies attended a full Cabinet meeting, and, before leaving the United Kingdom, issued a statement saying that his Government had been disturbed at suggestions that in some cases Australian importers had failed to honour outstanding contracts to the maximum extent that their quotas permitted. Any such devices would clearly be indefensible, and the Australian Government had decided to introduce a regulation that in cases of category B goods where an importer had placed firm orders before 8 March his quota could not be applied to licences for goods ordered after that date until the old orders had been satisfied. The statement also promised that on his return to Australia Mr Menzies would present to the Australian Cabinet a 'balanced picture' of U.K. difficulties, and he was sure that progress would be made in the treatment of cases causing grave hardship.

**Defence Planning.** Mr Menzies announced in another statement that he had reached agreement in principle with the United Kingdom that (1) increased Australian food production was to be regarded as of high priority; and (2) that, to the extent to which Australia's defence requirements were susceptible of satisfaction by the United Kingdom, their orders should be incorporated in those of the U.K. Government, so that Australia would obtain her rateable proportion as the things became available. Mr Menzies denied the truth of any suggestion that this indicated any abandonment of Australian productive activity. He said he had found both in London and Washington a realization that 'we cannot work in separate compartments'.

Mr Churchill, Prime Minister, made a statement in the Commons on the discussions which Mr Menzies had had with members of the Government during his visit to London. He said the talks covered a wide range of topics including the whole field of international relations with special reference to the Far East and south-east Asia, defence policy, and joint military planning. The impact of the Australian import restrictions on U.K. trade had been reviewed. The Australian Government had already declared its intention to give special consideration to goods manufactured, or in process of manufacture at 8 March, which were made to special specification for Australia and were not saleable elsewhere without severe loss. Other cases of real hardship would receive special attention. Mr Churchill reported Mr Menzies's decision regarding category B goods and said that Mr Menzies's view was that, having regard to her balance of payments position, Australia could not at present go beyond these measures.

**18 June—Central African Federation.** The Government's revised scheme was published as a White Paper (Cmd. 8573). It contained a draft constitution for a federation to be known as the 'Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland' in which Southern Rhodesia would continue to enjoy self-government and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would continue as protectorates.

The federal legislature would consist of a Governor-General and an

**Great Britain (continued)**

Assembly of thirty-five—seventeen from Southern Rhodesia, eleven from Northern Rhodesia, and seven from Nyasaland. Nine of these would represent African interests. Ordinary members would initially be elected on the existing electoral basis. In Nyasaland, where no electoral system existed, the Governor-General would issue special regulations. Thereafter the Federal Assembly would be empowered to make its own electoral law. A two-thirds majority would be required for any amendment to the Constitution. The nine members for African interests would consist of two Africans and one European from each of the three territories, those from Southern Rhodesia being elected, and the Europeans from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland nominated.

Powers exclusively exercised by the Federal Legislature would include: external affairs, defence, immigration, import and export, exchange control, customs and excise, primary and secondary education of non-Africans, higher education (including that of Africans), the Federal Public Service, and the Federal Supreme Court. Certain subjects would be on a 'concurrent list' and might be dealt with by both federal and territorial legislatures. In principle matters closely concerning the Africans' daily life would be controlled by the territorial legislatures.

An African Affairs Board, independent of the Federal Assembly and Executive, would be set up for the safeguard of African interests. It would consist of a chairman appointed by the Governor-General with the approval of the British Government and of a European and an African nominated by the Governor of each territory—seven in all. Its function would be to make representations to the federal Prime Minister on any matter affecting African interests.

The Federal Supreme Court would include at least three judges not members of the High Courts of the three territories. Three commissions had been set up to examine financial, administrative, and judicial problems.

Mr Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, explained the proposals in the Commons and announced that after reports from the three commissions had been received a further conference would be held in Africa, probably in October, to give final shape to the scheme. He maintained that the proposals took full and fair account of the interests of all the inhabitants of the three territories.

Lord Salisbury, Minister for Commonwealth Relations, told the press that the proposals offered 'the last chance of maintaining the British way of life in Central Africa' and that 'there was now an unrivalled opportunity to build up a multi-racial community based on partnership'.

**Rearmament.** The National Union of General and Municipal Workers passed a resolution at its annual congress recognizing the need for sacrifices in the cause of rearmament for defence.

**Middle East.** A four-day conference of British diplomats from eleven Middle Eastern countries opened in London.

Note to Iceland *re* fishery limits (*see* Iceland).



**GREECE. 7 June—Turkey.** King Paul and Queen Frederika left Greece for a state visit to Turkey.

**11 June—Gen. Plastiras,** Prime Minister, left for Paris to undergo medical treatment.

**16 June—The King and Queen** returned from their visit to Turkey.

**ICELAND. 18 June—Great Britain. Fishery Limits.** A British Note in reply to the Icelandic Note of 12 May was delivered. It described the new Icelandic regulations as damaging to long-established British fishing interests and repeated the British Government's regret that Iceland should have taken unilateral action and rejected negotiations with Britain. The Note reserved the British Government's right to claim compensation for any interference in waters which Britain regarded as the high seas.

**INDIA. 6 June—Strikes.** The Communists called a one-day strike in Bombay as a protest against the removal of the food subsidies on all cereals except millet. At least thirty people were injured and 150 arrested in resulting disorders.

Madras State announced the end of food grain rationing.

**9 June—Ratification** of transfer of Chandernagore (*see France*).

Signing of Indo-Japanese treaty (*see Japan*).

**12 June—An Opposition motion** to reduce the Foreign Ministry vote on the ground of 'urgent need to withdraw from the Commonwealth' was defeated in the House of the People by 296 votes to 72. During the debate Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, referred to the 'way the United Nations has shifted from its original moorings and become gradually a protector of colonialism in an indirect manner', and after referring to the failure of Arab and Asian States to secure a U.N. debate on Tunisia, he gave a warning that if the whole of Asia and Africa combined found they could not get a subject discussed because two or three great Powers objected, then the time might well come when Asian and African States would feel happier outside the United Nations. Mr Nehru defended India's participation in the Commonwealth and said she would continue to welcome foreign aid provided there were no strings attached. He denied that India's foreign policy was neutral except in terms of war, including the cold war, in which he refused to join. He said India had more trade with the west because it was easier to get things from western countries, but he was quite prepared to trade with Russia. On the subject of the crisis in South Korea, Mr Nehru said that support for President Rhee's requirements would mean support for the very negation of U.N. principles.

**14 June—Mr Nehru gave,** in a broadcast, an encouraging report of the food situation. He said the prospect was 'definitely hopeful'. For the first time India had 'large stocks of food grains and prices have generally gone down except for imported grains'. He defended the withdrawal of the central Government's subsidy on food grains saying it had led to 'a more correct appraisal of our food situation', and announced that the Government would continue to control food grains, although the



**India (continued)**

controls had for the time being been removed in Madras State because of the favourable conditions there.

**15 June—Import Restrictions.** The Government announced new cuts in import quotas for July to December 1952. A relatively small number of items were affected, most of which belonged to the dollar quota.

**INDO-CHINA. 6 June—New Viet-Nam Government.** The Emperor Bao-Dai approved M. Nguyen Van-Tam's new Government which included several Ministers who had served under M. Tran Van Huu, the former Prime Minister. Among the new members were M. Phan Van Giau as Vice-Premier and Minister for Propaganda and the leaders of two ultra-nationalist movements in Tongking, Hoang Nam Hung and Vu Hong Khanh.

The Emperor Bao Dai issued a statement to the press appealing for active participation in the war effort. He described the struggle as essentially an internal question and said there was no possibility of appeal to the United Nations.

**9 June—M. Letourneau** on development of Viet-Nameese army (*see France*).

The French High Command announced that French naval units had sunk on 8 June two enemy convoys of sixteen junks, one west of Hué, and the other near Soc Trang in southern Viet-Nam.

**10 June—**Seven civilians and five soldiers were killed and twenty-nine persons injured when a railway convoy blew up on mines between Trang Bom and An Loc about thirty miles north-east of Saigon. The enemy lost twenty killed and had about sixty wounded in the subsequent fighting.

**18 June—**Promise of further U.S. aid (*see United States*).

**IRAQ. 5 June—Jordan: King Talal.** Emir Abdul Illah returned to Baghdad from Jordan. On his arrival he issued a statement saying that Abdul Huda Pasha, Prime Minister of Jordan, had told him that King Talal of Jordan had refused to see doctors or accept medical treatment either in Jordan or France and that his nervous state had deteriorated. The Prime Minister considered him incapable of shouldering his responsibilities and he doubted his ability to do so in the future, but he was loath to apply the constitutional provisions in the case because, owing to King Talal's popularity in the country, he feared such action might lead to accusations of intrigue.

It was learnt that while in Amman Emir Abdul Illah had put forward the view that the question of the Jordan throne concerned the Hashemite royal house and that a senior representative of that house should preside over the Council of Regency in Jordan. The Jordan Cabinet had rejected the contention.

**ISRAEL. 8 June—Finance.** Mr Kaplan, who was carrying on as Finance Minister until the appointment of a successor, announced a

compulsory loan to combat inflation. He said that from 9 June the £5, £10, and £50 Israel banknotes would cease to be legal tender and must be exchanged at the National Bank within fourteen days at 10 per cent discount. In addition, 10 per cent of all bank accounts exceeding £50 was being immediately frozen. The proceeds from these operations would be considered on loan to the State at 4 per cent interest.

**Jordan** charge of Israeli frontier violation and denial of frontier negotiations (*see Jordan*).

**Jordan.** A Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated that informal negotiations had taken place with Jordan concerning frontier amendments. He said the Jordan Premier's denial that negotiations had been held was 'intended to divert public opinion in Jordan from the internal crisis'.

**ITALY. 11 June—Miners in Britain.** Signor Dominedó, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that about 1,100 Italian miners who had been undergoing training in Britain had no prospect of work in British pits, and that, as the agreement on their employment had provided for a two-year engagement, there had been a breach of contract. The Italian view was that the contract was on a time basis and that the employer was bound to fulfil his obligations. If this proved impossible 'the question of damages will arise, and although the Italian Government considers that some sort of work should be found for all the miners, the obligation to pay damages to the affected workers must be considered'.

The police discovered a large arms dump in Milan.

**Schuman Plan.** Communist deputies attempted to prevent discussion in the Chamber of the Bill to ratify the Schuman Plan by tabling a motion to the effect that it was unconstitutional. When the vote on their motion was about to be taken they walked out of the Chamber, thereby causing a suspension until the evening as there was no quorum.

**13 June—British statement on Italian miners in the United Kingdom** (*see Britain*).

**15 June—N.A.T.O.** The Cabinet approved the appointment of Gen. Frattini to succeed Gen. Castiglioni as commander of N.A.T.O. Land Forces, Southern Europe.

The police discovered a powerful charge of explosive material near a bridge across the Tiber in Rome. The men responsible were found to be Communists, and the local headquarters to which they belonged was raided.

**16 June—N.A.T.O.** Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, arrived in Rome for defence discussions. Public meetings and short strikes in protest against his visit were reported from various parts of the country.

**Schuman Plan.** The Chamber of Deputies ratified the Plan. (Parliamentary approval in the six member countries was thereby completed.)

**17 June—Korea.** Gen. Ridgway again denied to the press that the United Nations had used germ warfare in Korea and said that the so-

**Italy (continued)**

called proofs, including photographs, had been manufactured by the Communists themselves. He declared that the issue was 'between those who believed in God and the truth and those who deny both'.

Gen. Ridgway left Rome for Naples to meet Admiral Carney, C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Southern Europe.

**United States.** A contract was signed on board Admiral Carney's command ship in Naples harbour for the building in Italian shipyards of eight corvettes and ten landing craft as part of a larger U.S. off-shore procurement order for naval vessels.

**JAPAN. 9 June—Indo-Japanese Treaty.** Mr Okazaki, Foreign Minister, and the Indian Ambassador signed a treaty of 'perpetual peace and amity' under which India agreed to waive all reparations claims on Japan and to return all Japanese property located in India. Pending the conclusion of a formal trade agreement, both countries agreed to accord each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of air traffic rights and Customs duties. It was also agreed in an exchange of letters that India would be allowed to give certain preferences to Commonwealth and neighbouring countries, but if any extension of these were made to other countries Japan would be included.

**11 June—**Lord Alexander, British Defence Minister, who was on a visit to Allied H.Q., was received by the Emperor Hirohito and also had talks with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

**12 June—U.S.S.R.** The Foreign Office stated that a Soviet reply had been received to the Japanese notification of 30 May that the Soviet mission in Japan no longer had any *raison d'être*. The Soviet reply rejected the validity of the San Francisco treaty and stated that, unless all parties to the war against Japan were agreed, the existing allied councils could not be abolished. It declared that the existence of the Soviet mission was therefore still valid and could not be deprived of its rights by the Japanese Government. The Foreign Office reasserted that the Soviet mission had lost its standing.

**17 June—Strikes.** More than 800,000 workers went on strike and about 200,000 students stayed away from universities as a protest against the Government's anti-subversive activities Bill and the revision of the labour law.

**Disorders.** The police in Kyoto used tear gas against about 2,000 anti-Government demonstrators. More than 100 persons were injured and forty people arrested.

**JORDAN. Corrigendum.** The entry in No. 11 under 29 May headed *Jordan-Israeli Talks* should have read: The Prime Minister denied reports that Jordan would reach a settlement with Israel or that any Jordan territory would be ceded to Israel under such a reported settlement.

**5 June—**Emir Abdul Illah on King Talal and the dynastic crisis (*see Iraq*).

**6 June—King Talal.** A Government statement was issued announc-

ing that in reply to a Cabinet appeal sent to the King in Paris asking him to procure medical treatment or to return to Amman to enable the necessary treatment to be provided in Jordan, the King had informed the Cabinet that he was on the way back to Amman and considered himself 'on sick leave till the time my health is recovered'. The Prime Minister had replied with assurances of loyalty.

King Talal left Paris for Switzerland.

**8 June—Israel.** Arab Legion H.Q. stated that during the preceding three days Israeli rifle fire had been concentrated on Arabs in the Ramallah and Kalkilah districts bordering Israel and that one Arab had been killed and one woman seriously injured.

A Government spokesman denied that there had been any negotiations with Israel concerning frontier amendments.

Israeli statement *re* negotiations (*see Israel*).

**13 June—King Talal.** The Government announced that the Prime Minister had received a telegram from the King approving its actions since he left the country. The statement added that these actions had been taken on the Government's own responsibility, according to the constitution, and 'without any outside interference'.

**15 June—**It was learned that the Emir Naif, the King's younger brother, had arrived in Lausanne from Rome to see King Talal.

Anistas Bey Hananiah, Minister for Reconstruction and Development, left for Switzerland with a message for the King from the Prime Minister.

**16 June—Prince Naif, brother of King Talal, arrived in London on a short visit after visiting the King in Geneva.**

The Government announced the cancellation of all official celebrations to mark the end of Ramadan because of the King's illness.

**17 June—Minister in Egypt on Emir Naif (*see Egypt*).**

**KASHMIR. 10 June—**Sheikh Abdullah, chairman of the Basic Principles Committee of the Constituent Assembly, announced in Srinagar that the Committee recommended that hereditary rulership should be ended and that the office of head of the State should in future be elective.

**12 June—**The Constituent Assembly decided to terminate hereditary rulership and in future to elect its head of State under a new constitution to be framed. It directed the Basic Principles Committee to place its proposals before the Assembly within one month.

**KOREA. 5 June—South Korea.** Dr Syngman Rhee, South Korean President, sent a reply to President Truman's letter on the political crisis. It was understood that he told President Truman that the crisis had been greatly exaggerated and that he would dissolve the National Assembly only as a last resort.

**6 June—**It was learned that Mr Lie, U.N. Secretary-General, had sent a message to President Rhee via the U.N. Commission for Korea, saying that the United Nations could not remain unconcerned when 'arbitrary methods' were used 'to destroy the roots of democratic

**Korea (continued)**

government' and affirming the necessity for strict adherence to 'constitutional and democratic processes'.

**7 June—Truce Talks.** The U.N. delegation insisted on a three-day recess in the talks.

**South Korea.** Dr Rhee declared in a statement to the press his keen regret that Mr Lie had 'chosen arbitrarily to evaluate local conditions on the basis of second-hand reports and premature conclusions'. He said the results of investigations into the 'Communist bribery plot' would be made public during an open trial.

**8 June—President Rhee** issued a statement offering to allow the National Assembly to elect the next President on 25 June (as provided in the Constitution) on condition that the Assembly approved constitutional amendments providing that future presidential elections be decided by popular vote and establishing a bi-cameral instead of a unicameral legislature. (Both the amendments had been voted down in the Assembly earlier in the year by large majorities.) President Rhee also demanded an undertaking that the Assembly cease at once all efforts to amend the Constitution in such a way as to curb the President's powers.

**9 June—Truce Negotiations.** Gen. Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader, sent to Gen. Clark, U.N. Supreme Commander, a letter containing new proposals for the repatriation of prisoners. According to Peking Radio these suggested repatriation of all prisoners on both sides but allowed Koreans whose residence was located within the district where they were captured or imprisoned to be exempt from repatriation if the command holding them so desired. The letter repeated that the principle of voluntary repatriation was strictly contrary to the Geneva Convention.

U.N. forces repulsed a Chinese attack to recapture high ground near Chorwon.

**10 June—Koje Island.** The prisoners in one of the compounds (No. 76) resisted with spears, knives, and petrol-filled bottles when U.N. troops entered to split up the inmates into smaller units. In the two-hour battle which ensued one U.S. soldier was killed and 14 wounded; 31 prisoners were killed (at least 12 of them by fellow prisoners because they tried to surrender) and 139 were wounded. U.S. troops used tear gas, concussion grenades, and bayonets, and were ordered not to fire unless absolutely necessary. After the battle in 76 compound the 6,000 prisoners in compound 78 obeyed orders and marched out peacefully.

Lord Alexander, British Defence Minister, arrived in Tokio on a visit to Gen. Clark. He was accompanied by Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State.

Gen. Clark, Supreme Allied Commander, Far East, expressed the view in Tokio that any all-out Communist air offensive in Korea should be countered immediately 'with no holds barred'.

**11 June—Great Britain.** Lord Alexander declared in Tokio in reply to a question from the press: 'So long as Britain is a member of the United Nations it is our duty to take part in the United Nations



stand against aggression, and we shall continue to do so regardless of cost.'

**Koje Island.** Seven prisoners wounded in the fighting of the day before died, increasing the death roll to thirty-eight. Another fourteen bodies of murdered prisoners were recovered from evacuated compounds.

**South Korea.** The Assembly passed a resolution demanding an end to martial law and the release of arrested deputies. It also urged Dr Rhee's supporters to call off their boycott of the Assembly.

**Truce Talks.** Gen. Clark replied to a Communist demand for daily truce meetings in a letter in which he declared that the United Nations had endured for many days their 'maliciously false charges presented only for propaganda purposes', and that the U.N. delegation would meet the Communists at such times as were practicable and at all times when the Communists gave positive indications that there was hope of progress in the negotiations.

The South Korean Government imposed a boycott on 'Voice of America' broadcasts.

**12 June**—Allied infantry and tanks took a hill west of Chorwon after heavy air bombardment of Communist positions.

**South Korea.** About eight thousand supporters of President Rhee joined in a demonstration in Pusan demanding the dissolution of the National Assembly which was denounced as 'corrupt and traitorous' and 'under foreign influence'.

**13 June**—Lord Alexander flew from Tokio to Seoul for consultations on the South Korean political crisis and to inspect U.N. troops.

**South Korea.** The South Korean Government announced the discovery of a Communist plot to assassinate President Rhee and terrorize the city before the elections on 23 June.

In severe fighting west of Chorwon and south-east of Kumsong U.N. forces repelled two heavy Communist counter-attacks aimed at regaining hill positions.

**14 June—Koje Island.** Tear gas had to be used in three of the new stockades to make the prisoners obey orders. About 280 prisoners chose not to go back to their former compound, bringing the total of avowed anti-Communists to nearly 800 since the break-up of the compounds.

**South Korea.** President Rhee refused a request of the National Assembly that he should appear before it to explain his attitude, and he repeated his demand for amendment of the Constitution to make possible presidential election by popular vote and a bi-cameral legislature.

**15 June**—Mr Selwyn Lloyd, British Minister of State, explained the British Government's attitude to the political crisis in an interview with President Rhee.

President Rhee issued a statement saying that the trial would soon be held of those arrested for complicity in the plot with the Communists to overthrow the regime. He added that friendly nations had taken 'excessively drastic measures' with the use of official memoranda and

**Korea (continued)** propaganda and had encouraged anti-Government elements. He declared that accusations against him of oppressing the Assembly and effacing the republican form of Government were not founded on fact and importance should not be attached to them.

In a letter handed to Communist liaison officers, Gen. Harrison, senior U.N. truce delegate, complained that the Communists were still not adequately marking their prisoner-of-war camps.

**16 June**—Lord Alexander flew to Kojé Island to inspect the prison camps and, on returning to Pusan, had a meeting with President Rhee. He then returned to Tokio.

**South Korea.** The pro-Rhee Deputies ended their boycott of the Assembly and attended a meeting at which a motion to extend President Rhee's presidential term was rejected by 71 to 63 votes.

About 3,000 demonstrators gathered in Pusan demanding that no armistice agreement be concluded which did not unify Korea.

**Kojé Island.** It was announced that Gen. Boatner, commandant of the prisoners' camps, had decided to move all the Chinese prisoners to mainland camps.

**Truce Talks.** The Communists rejected a United Nations offer to allow neutral observers to requestion prisoners regarding repatriation. They described screening as a fraud and again alleged ill-treatment of prisoners on Kojé Island.

**17 June**—A renewed Communist attack against allied hill positions west of Chorwon was repulsed. Enemy losses in the intensified fighting of the past week were estimated at 1,738 killed, 1,497 wounded, and 47 captured.

**Truce Talks.** The U.N. delegation 'recessed unilaterally' the truce talks until 21 June.

**18 June**—Lord Alexander and Mr Selwyn Lloyd left Tokio for Ottawa.

**South Korea.** The South Korean police reported the arrest on 17 June of a professor and twenty students from Seoul National Assembly on charges of complicity in a plot to overthrow the Government.

A statement issued by the newly-formed Students' Union accused President Rhee of abandoning millions of citizens in the Seoul area after telling them that the South Korean armies were advancing northwards when the Communists were pouring into Seoul. It alleged that when Seoul was recaptured by the United Nations South Korean forces 'executed hundreds of innocent citizens' because it was feared that they might have been indoctrinated with Communism.

A student who was delivering the above statement to a foreign correspondent was arrested.

**Truce Talks.** The Communists protested against the unilateral adjournment of the truce talks by the U.N. delegates.

**Kojé Island.** Another 304 prisoners sought the protection of U.S. troops from their Communist comrades during the splitting up of a compound.

**MALAYA. 8 June**—An official report from Bangkok revealed that Siamese police had a skirmish with fifteen Malayan Communists in Siamese territory near Sadao on 4 June.

**11 June**—The Government published details of the resettlement, between April 1950 and March 1952, of 423,000 persons, most of whom were Chinese squatters.

**13 June—Economic Situation.** In a speech to the Malayan Planting Industry Employers' Association, Gen. Templer, High Commissioner, said that Malaya was faced with a very serious financial situation because of the severe fall in the price of rubber. There was a prospect of a reduction of about \$60 m. in the Budget estimates of revenue from export duty alone, and already \$118 m. had been voted, mainly for emergency purposes, in excess of the annual estimates. The British Government had been informed of the gravity of the situation and he had been assured that the problems of the rubber industry, and in particular, the relationship between the decline in rubber prices and Malaya's ability to sustain its efforts against the Communist enemy were now appreciated by the U.S. authorities.

**14 June**—Mr Williams, a former secretary of the Singapore Labour Party, was arrested in Singapore under emergency regulations. The Government stated that it had information that his sympathies lay with the Communist Party. (Williams had a few days earlier tabled a motion for the party's annual meeting urging the Government to offer an amnesty to terrorists and to accept the Communist Party as a legal body.)

The Labour Party passed a resolution demanding Williams's release and stating that his arrest was another instance of the misuse of emergency regulations to suppress freedom of speech.

**15 June**—Gen. Templer left by air for London for discussions.

**NEW ZEALAND. 16 June—Strikes.** Mr Wood, the Government statistician, told the Arbitration Court that waterfront and other industrial troubles during 1951 had caused losses roughly estimated at £43 m.

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 6 June**—In a speech at Utah Beach on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of D-day, Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, warned the Communists not to mistake the patience and tolerance of the free peoples as evidence of fear, and he declared that the west would not weaken in their resolve to gather strength until reason, backed by strength, should halt further aggression.

**Channel Command.** It was announced that Admiral Sir John Edleston, formerly British Naval C.-in-C. in the Mediterranean, would succeed Admiral Sir Arthur Power as Allied Naval C.-in-C. in the Channel area in September.

**15 June**—Appointment of Gen. Frattini as commander of N.A.T.O. Land Forces, Southern Europe (*see Italy*).

**18 June**—An eight-day naval and air exercise in which the forces of

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (*continued*)

nine N.A.T.O. countries took part began in U.K. home waters under the direction of Admiral Sir Arthur Power, Allied C.-in-C., Channel.

**NORWAY. 16 June—Germany.** Herr Lange, Foreign Minister, declared himself in the Storting in favour of four-Power discussions on Germany. He said that while having strong feelings about German rearmament, Norway feared even more the early withdrawal of allied troops from Germany.

**ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 6 June—**Mr Eden, British Foreign Secretary, was elected Chairman of O.E.E.C. in succession to Dr Stikker, Netherlands Foreign Minister. Signor Cattani (Italy) was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee.

**7 June—E.P.U. and Belgian Surplus.** The Council of Ministers agreed on the following solution of the problem raised by Belgian surplus credits in the European Payments Union. The Belgian quota would be raised immediately by 56 m. units of account (equivalent to dollars), half in credits to the Union and half in gold to Belgium, the latter to be deducted from the surplus of 223 m. units. The Union would pay Belgium 50 m. units in gold by 30 June. It would also pay to Belgium 50 m. units in five yearly instalments according to the position of the Belgian balances when each became due. The remaining 50 m. units of the surplus would be settled by Britain and France (30 m. and 20 m. units respectively) in the form of arms deliveries to Belgium spread over two years, or if these deliveries were not made, in Belgian francs. In order to protect Belgian industries from possible effects of the last item, the United States undertook to place orders for off-shore purchases in Belgium. It was understood the orders would amount to about \$50 m.

Belgium agreed in return to extend to other countries of the Union up to 250 m. units of additional credit for the year beginning 1 July 1952. Accelerated payments in gold by debtor countries were also agreed on, and a special guarantee fund of 100 m. units was created, to which members would contribute in proportion to their quotas and which would be employed whenever the Union's reserve fell below 100 m. units.

Mr Butler, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed his Government's determination to take every step to maintain real confidence in sterling and restore a healthy balance of payments. He considered that the United Kingdom and the sterling area should export more to Europe.

Mr Draper, head of the Mutual Security Agency, said that the best method of closing the dollar gap was by American investment in Europe and increased American imports of European products.

**PAKISTAN. 15 June—Egypt.** The Government announced its recognition of King Farouk as King of Egypt and the Sudan.

**International Bank Loan.** It was announced that the International



Bank for Reconstruction and Development had granted Pakistan a loan of \$3,250,000 for a term of seven years at  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent to help reclaim 660,000 acres of waste land in West Punjab.

**PANAMA REPUBLIC. 6 June—Presidential Election.** The result of the election of 11 May showed that Colonel Remon had been elected President with 133,208 votes, a majority of 55,208 over his chief opponent.

**PERSIA. 9 June et seq.**—International Court's hearing of Anglo-Persian oil dispute (*see United Nations, International Court of Justice*).

**13 June**—Statement by chairman of Bubenbergs Petroleum Company on shipment of Persian oil (*see Switzerland*).

Italian assurances to Britain *re* import licences for Persian oil (*see Great Britain*).

**15 June**—It was announced that Gen. Riyahi, manager of the Abadan refinery, had been dismissed and replaced by Dr Reza Fallah, an oil expert trained in Britain.

**PORTUGAL. 14 June**—Dr Ruy Luis Gomez, left-wing presidential candidate in the election of 1951, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for conspiring against the State's security. He was also deprived of political rights for five years. At his public trial he admitted having signed a manifesto denouncing rearmament, criticizing the Government's domestic and foreign policies, and calling for Portugal's withdrawal from the Atlantic Treaty.

**RUMANIA. 5 June—Government Changes.** It was learned that further dismissals included M. Vaida, Minister of Agriculture, and M. Bunaciu, deputy Foreign Minister.

**SIAM. 8 June**—Skirmish with Malayan Communists (*see Malaya*).

**SOUTH AFRICA. 5 June—Communism.** The Supreme Court dismissed with costs an application by the Garment Workers' Union and Mr Sachs, its General Secretary, for an order declaring notices served on him by the Ministry of Justice to be *ultra vires*.

Dr Yusuf Mohamed Dadoo, President of the South African Indian Congress, and Mr Bopape, Secretary of the Transvaal National Congress, were arrested after they had defied an order forbidding them to address public meetings.

**6 June—Natal.** A rally of more than 35,000 Europeans in Durban acclaimed a resolution demanding a new National Convention to entrench the basic liberties of citizens. The crowd affirmed in unison a vow to preserve the sanctity of the engagements entered upon at the time of the Union; to secure the repeal of any measures violating such obligations; to oppose any attempts to violate the Constitution embodied in the South Africa Act; and to maintain the rule of law as the basis of all people's civil liberties.

**South Africa (continued)**

**7 June**—Mr Sachs resigned the secretaryship of the Garment Workers' Union in obedience to the order of the Minister of Justice.

**10 June—Bechuanaland.** Mr Beetham, Resident Commissioner for Bechuanaland, announced in a message to the Bamangwato tribe that he was calling a conference of 'well-known men of standing and integrity' to discuss the best means of ending the existing emergency as he was not satisfied that the people had been told the truth by their representatives. He said that because of recent events the Serowe *kgotla* would remain closed until it would again be treated with proper respect. He had dismissed from office all the Chief's representatives, including Keoboka. He said the choice of a new chief lay with the tribe, and he was determined that those who wished to prevent the tribe from making a free choice should not succeed.

**Suppression of Communism Act.** Representatives of twelve trade unions with a total membership of over 30,000 walked out of a conference in Johannesburg called to discuss the Suppression of Communism Act and its effect on the trade union movement after a resolution had been defeated which suggested closing the conference because the matter had become a major political issue.

**11 June—High Court of Parliament Act.** Four coloured voters filed applications in the Supreme Court for seven orders that would restrain the Minister of the Interior and the electoral officer in Cape Town from applying the High Court of Parliament Act. The applicants contended that the application of the Act would be detrimental to their voting rights and that it constituted an alteration of the entrenchment of their voting rights in Section 152 of the South Africa Act.

**13 June**—The Senate rejected by 17 votes to 13 an Opposition motion that the Senate approve the resolution adopted by the Natal Provincial Council on 4 June calling for a national convention to reaffirm the Act of Union.

**16 June**—A United Party and Torch Commando meeting at Vrededorp was broken up by hooligans who threw stones. No arrests were made.

**17 June—High Court of Parliament.** The rules of procedure of the new Court were gazetted.

**18 June**—Dr Malan, Prime Minister, rejected Natal's request for a new national convention in a message published in the press to the voters of Wakkerstroom constituency.

Mr Strauss, leader of the Opposition, announced that the United Party would boycott proceedings in the High Court of Parliament.

**SUDAN. 9 June**—Conclusion of Egyptian-Sudanese discussions (*see Egypt*).

**SWEDEN. 6 June**—Note to Russia *re* delimitation of territorial waters (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**16 June—U.S.S.R.: Soviet Attack on Swedish Aircraft.** A Swedish Catalina rescue plane was shot down by Russian jet fighters

over international waters in the Baltic while searching for a Dakota aircraft which had disappeared on 13 June. The crew, two of whom were wounded, were rescued.

After a Cabinet meeting, Mr Erlander, Prime Minister and acting Foreign Minister, summoned the Soviet Ambassador and handed him a strong Note of protest which demanded an investigation, punishment of those responsible, and measures to prevent a repetition of the incident. Demonstrations took place outside the Soviet Embassy and police reinforcements were sent to the vicinity as a precaution. Home-made incendiary bombs were thrown and bundles of the Communist paper *Ny Dag* set on fire. The police cordoned off the whole street.

**Espionage Trial.** The trial of seven Swedes on charges of espionage for the Soviet Union began in Stockholm. The alleged leader of the ring, Fritiof Enbom, pleaded guilty.

A Note of protest against the activities of officials in the Soviet Embassy mentioned in the trial was also handed to the Soviet Ambassador by the Prime Minister. The Foreign Office announced that none of the Russians alleged to be concerned was any longer in Sweden.

**17 June**—The Cabinet decided, at a meeting attended by the heads of the Services, that anti-aircraft defences would be intensified as a result of the Soviet attack of the previous day.

The Soviet Ambassador called on Mr Erlander to protest formally against Sweden's grant of asylum to five new fugitives from Soviet-occupied Baltic States. He also raised the subject of the demonstrations of the night before outside the Soviet Embassy. He was told that these were slight and that the police had the situation well in hand.

The press of all democratic parties emphasized that neither Sweden nor her democratic neighbours could or would accept the Russian conception of the Baltic as a *mare nostrum*.

Russian protest against alleged violation of the Soviet frontier by a Swedish aircraft (see U.S.S.R.).

After the crew of a Swedish Catalina aircraft searching for the missing Dakota had admitted flying in error over the island of Dagö on 13 June, instructions were sent to the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow that he should express regret to the Soviet authorities for the mistake.

**18 June**—The Swedish Government sent a further Note to Russia rejecting categorically the accusations made in the Soviet Note of 17 June and stated that the two Swedish aircraft which were searching for a missing Catalina aircraft over the Baltic at the time in question on 16 June were both unarmed and had neither of them flown nearer than fifteen nautical miles from Soviet land territory.

**SWITZERLAND. 13 June—Persian Oil.** Mr Arnet, chairman of the (Swiss) Bubenberg Maritime Transport Company, said at Spiez that large U.S. oil companies had made contracts with the National Iranian Oil Company for 5 m. tons of crude oil and that his company had been asked to arrange for transportation of some of it. (The *Rose Mary*, a tanker on charter to the Bubenberg Maritime Transport Company, left Bandar Mashun on 3 May with a cargo of oil for an unknown destination.)

**Switzerland (continued)**

tion.) M. Arnet said he had been legally advised that the shipping of the oil was in order.

**15 June**—It was learned that, after a communication from the British Government, the Federal Political Department had informed the Swiss Bubenbergr Maritime Transport Company that its ships were illegally transporting Persian oil.

**SYRIA. 9 June—New Government.** A new Government was announced. It included the following members: Prime Minister and Defence Minister, Gen. Fawzi Selo; Foreign Minister, Dr Nader Errifai; Finance Minister, Said Ezzaim.

**TUNISIA. 9 June**—A bomb exploded in Sfax wrecking an electric transformer and cutting electricity supplies. It was stated to be the eighth terrorist act within three days.

**13 June**—The French Residency reported that the Bey of Tunis had requested M. Baccouche, the Prime Minister, to ask the Resident-General to order a police inquiry into an alleged attempt to poison the Bey.

**TURKEY. 8 June—Greece.** King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece arrived on an eight-day State visit.

**18 June—Yugoslavia.** The Yugoslav Ambassador, receiving Turkish journalists in Istanbul, insisted on the necessity for strengthening Turco-Yugoslav relations for the sake of stability in the Balkans. He said Yugoslavia was averse to signing regional pacts: solidarity of interests was more important than any written agreement.

**UNITED NATIONS****Disarmament Commission**

**10 June**—Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) rejected the western disarmament proposal submitted on 28 May, his main objections being that in his view it arbitrarily and artificially separated the problem of armed forces from the questions of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons, and that it would only lead to an intensified armaments race. He also objected that it failed to establish a ratio between ground, air, and naval forces, and that it made no provision for the abolition of bases on foreign territory.

**Economic and Social Council**

**10 June—Moscow Economic Conference.** Lord Selkirk (U.K.) told the Council that the bargains concluded at the Moscow Conference were not firm bargains and Britain had found no evidence that the conference had any other object than to weaken support for the policy of denying strategic supplies to Communist countries.

**Food and Agriculture Organization**

**9 June**—The fifteenth session of the Council of F.A.O. opened in



Rome. The Director-General, Mr Dodd, reporting to the Council on his recent world tour, considered that the 'two gravest dangers' were the existing Middle East plague of locusts and the scarcity of rice in the Far East and south-east Asia. He said Ceylon was being most seriously affected by the rice scarcity: there was not enough there even to maintain for any length of time the low ration of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  ounces a day.

**14 June—Emergency Food Reserve.** The session was concluded after the Council had approved unanimously a proposal to create an emergency food reserve, to be stored and administered on an international basis, to meet famine caused by crop failures due to natural causes.

### International Court of Justice

**9 June—Anglo-Persian Oil Dispute.** Dr Moussadek, Persian Prime Minister, opened the Persian case in the oral hearings of the dispute. In spite of a reminder from the acting president of the Court that the sole issue before the Court was its competence in the dispute, he confined himself almost entirely to an attack on British policy in Persia over the past fifty years, alleging, *inter alia*, interference in internal affairs, ill-treatment of employees, espionage, improper propaganda, and acts of intimidation on the part of Britain. Professor Rolin and M. Sluzny, the Belgian advocates appearing for Persia, later presented the legal objections to the jurisdiction of the Court which were based mainly on claims that Persia's original acceptance of the Court's general jurisdiction, ratified in 1932, was not applicable to the case before them, and on the contention that the oil dispute was a purely domestic one.

**11 June—**Professor Rolin concluded the Persian case. Much of his argument was based on the contention that nationalization was a purely domestic issue and that according to the U.N. Charter the Organization was denied the right to intervene in matters essentially within a State's domestic jurisprudence. He also maintained that there were in fact no accepted rules of international law relating to acts of nationalization.

**13 June—**Sir Lionel Heald, British Attorney-General, opened the British case. After declaring that Dr Moussadek's arguments were irrelevant and had been answered elsewhere, he contended that the dispute could not be determined simply by considering the general principles of international law relating to nationalization: it concerned an act of expropriation which was unique in that it was in violation of a specific Persian undertaking in the 1933 agreement not to nationalize the oil industry. He rejected the Persian contention that Persian acceptance of the Court's general jurisdiction, ratified in 1933, was not applicable in the case, and also maintained that unless the Court decided that it had competence, it should join the question of jurisprudence to that of the merits of the case and consider both together.

**15 June—**Resuming the British case, Sir Lionel Heald was concerned mainly with the contention that the 1933 convention represented a true international treaty.

**United Nations (continued)**

**16 June**—Sir Eric Beckett, legal adviser to the British Foreign Office, continued the British case. Replying to the Persian contention that the British Government had in effect abandoned their claims for adjudication by recognizing nationalization in principle, he said that when the phrase (acknowledging recognition in principle) was read in context it was clear that the British Government was recognizing nationalization in principle for purposes of negotiation only and without prejudice to their claim. In reply to the Persian plea for suspension of proceedings, as an alternative to a decision of no competence, on the ground that the dispute had been placed before the Security Council, Sir Eric Beckett said that it was not the oil dispute which had been referred to the Security Council but the failure of Persia to observe the interim measures indicated by the Court in July 1951. He also denied that the U.N. Charter contained any absolute or overriding check on the jurisdiction of all U.N. organs, and said there was nothing in the Charter to preclude an organ of the United Nations from intervening in a State's domestic affairs if its authority to do so was derived from a source outside the Charter, and he maintained that the International Court's jurisdiction was derived entirely from the consent of States given outside the Charter.

**17 June**—Continuing the British case, Sir Eric Beckett pursued his argument that the right of U.N. organizations to intervene in affairs essentially within a State's jurisdiction was not applicable if international treaty obligations were involved. He again submitted that the question of the Court's competence encroached on the merits of the case and suggested that until both parties had presented their written and oral pleadings on the wider aspects of the dispute the Court could not uphold Persia's objection to its jurisdiction.

**Security Council**

**18 June**—**Bacteriological Warfare.** Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) presented a proposal that the Council should appeal for ratification by all States of the 1925 Geneva protocol prohibiting bacteriological weapons. He pointed out that of the six signatories only Brazil and the United States had not yet ratified it.

Mr Gross (United States) moved that the proposal be referred to the Disarmament Commission. He said that President Truman decided to withdraw the protocol from ratification by the Senate in 1947 on the ground that it was obsolete. Experience had shown that paper promises without proper safeguards were no longer adequate. The very fact that the Soviet Union's ratification—like that of several other Powers—was accompanied by a reservation that it was not binding against an enemy who used bacteriological weapons exposed the general insufficiency of the protocol. It meant that the Soviet Union could use its own false charges as an excuse for adopting germ warfare against the unified command in Korea the moment it chose to declare that command an 'enemy'.

**UNITED STATES. 5 June—Steel Dispute.** The Government prohibited the export of all steel mill products except those essential to the defence programmes of the United States or friendly countries.

The Detroit Steel Company signed a contract with the Steelworkers' Union.

**6 June—U.S.S.R.** Mr Panyushkin, the Soviet Ambassador, informed the Secretary of State of his recall to Moscow.

**7 June—Air Strength.** In a speech at Springfield, Missouri, President Truman denied recent statements that U.N. aircraft in Korea were outclassed by Russian-built aircraft there and declared that the United Nations had maintained air supremacy over most of North Korea, though not on the Yalu River border. He said that according to existing plans there would be sixty Air Force wings under N.A.T.O. command by the end of the year: about 60 per cent of their equipment would be French and British aircraft.

**9 June—Foreign Aid Bill.** The Senate passed by 59 votes to 11 the compromise \$6,447 m. Foreign Aid Bill which the House had already approved. The Bill included provision for 'non-self-governing territories of the western hemisphere' to share in the distribution of Point Four funds for Latin America.

**Defence Production Act.** Senator Maybank, chairman of the Senate banking and currency committee, announced that the committee had approved an amendment to the Defence Production Act permitting the Government to prolong import controls and allocations of strategic materials and authorizing American participation in the International Materials Conference.

**Steel Dispute.** A conference of employers and trade union representatives called by President Truman at the White House to settle the steel strike ended in 'complete deadlock' although the two sides agreed to maintain production of essential military goods.

**10 June—Steel Dispute.** In a speech to a joint session President Truman appealed to Congress to enact legislation enabling the Government to take over and operate the steel mills until the dispute between the owners and the union should be settled. He maintained that two courses were open to Congress: to legislate for governmental operation of the mills, or to invoke the Taft-Hartley Law, the latter being, in his opinion, the worse choice.

The Senate subsequently approved by 49 votes to 30 a motion introduced by Senator Byrd (Dem.) requesting the President to invoke the Taft-Hartley Law and seek a court injunction against a continued strike. The Senate had earlier rejected three amendments to the Defence Production Act empowering the President to seize as many mills as necessary to meet defence needs.

The Department of Commerce suspended all exports of steel for civilian use to all countries except Canada.

**Presidential Election.** The Republican committee on convention arrangements chose Gen. MacArthur as the 'keynote speaker' of the convention.

**11 June—Korea.** President Truman suggested that military ob-

**United States (continued)**

servers from Sweden, Switzerland, India, Pakistan, and Indonesia be invited to visit Korea and observe the treatment of Communist prisoners of war by the United Nations.

**12 June—Steel Dispute.** The Ford Motor Company announced that it would start closing its plants in the United States in two weeks' time unless the steel strike ended.

The House banking committee rejected by 15 votes to 10 an amendment to the Defence Production Act limiting power of seizure to the steel industry.

**Defence Production Act.** The Senate approved a Controls Extension Bill under which Defence Production Act controls would be kept in effect until 1 March 1953.

**14 June—Atomic Submarine.** President Truman attended the keel-laying of the first atomic-powered submarine, the U.S.S. *Nautilus*, at Groton, Conn. He said that the submarine would be able to move under water at a speed of more than 20 knots, and that with her atomic engine she would be able to stay under water indefinitely.

**16 June—U.S.S.R.: Lend-Lease Debt.** As a result of a Soviet intimation of willingness to resume the negotiations, U.S. and Soviet officials resumed talks on the settlement of the Soviet war-time lend-lease debt of \$11,000 m. In a note to the State Department the Soviet Union offered to return 186 ships to the United States, out of 671 claimed, but rejected a suggestion that the question of the return of the ships be referred to the International Court of Justice. Russia also renewed her suggestion of \$300 m. as a figure for settlement. This was rejected by the U.S. representatives, as on the previous occasion (see 22 August 1951).

**Indo-China.** M. Letourneau, French High Commissioner in Indo-China, conferred with Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, and with officials of the Mutual Security Agency and the Treasury.

**17 June—Defence Budget.** Mr Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force, made a statement protesting against the cut of \$250 m. made by the House of Representatives in the military construction Bill. He said that the money was needed to pay the United States' share of the cost of N.A.T.O. air bases. Defence Department representatives also declared in the Senate that the money was urgently needed.

**Defence Programme.** The Senate sub-committee on preparedness laid before Congress a report urging that the Air Force should be built up to 143 groups as quickly as possible. It strongly criticized President Truman's decision to defer building to that figure until 1955.

**Air Defence.** The Department of the Air Force announced that 'Operation Sky Watch', which provided that volunteers in twenty-seven States would man air-observation posts would be placed on a 24-hour basis from 14 July.

The Army announced that it had posted anti-aircraft batteries in defensive positions near important factories, towns, and airfields.

**Tariffs.** The Tariff Commission announced its decision after an investigation that no recommendation would be made to the President



to invoke the 'escape clause' under the terms of the Trade Agreement Extension Act in respect of motor cycles and motor cycle parts.

**18 June—Australia.** Mr Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, arrived in New York from London.

**St Lawrence Seaway.** The Senate decided by 43 votes to 40 to send the St Lawrence Seaway Bill back to the Foreign Relations Committee. The decision was taken in spite of a letter from President Truman to Senator Russell, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, which said that to let the project go by default would be one of the worst mistakes made by the United States, and that if Canada built the seaway by itself, the United States would have to pay toll on Labrador steel (*see also Canada*).

**Indo-China.** A statement issued at the conclusion of the talks between M. Letourneau, French Minister for the Associated States, the Ambassador of Cambodia and Viet-Nam, and American officials said that the United States would take steps to expand its aid to the French Union within the limits set by Congress. American aid now accounted for about one-third of the cost of operations, and further assistance over and above this amount would be especially devoted to assisting France in the building up of national armies in the Associated States.

**Canadian Troops in Korea.** In a reply to the Canadian Note on the subject of Canadian troops in Korea (*see Canada*, 26 May) the Government undertook to consult Canada before any further splitting of the Canadian contingent, on the understanding that sudden decisions in the field might make prior consultation impossible.

**U.S.S.R. 6 June—Recall of Ambassador in Washington** (*see United States*).

**Sweden and Denmark: Delimitation of Territorial Waters.** A Swedish Note was received which reaffirmed the Swedish Government's view that the delimitation of territorial waters in the Baltic did not fall exclusively within the competence of the coastal State and that the International Court should decide the dispute. It also restated the view that the extension of territorial waters to twelve nautical miles exceeded the limits regarded as established usage and constituted an encroachment on the high seas.

A similar Note was received from the Danish Government.

**10 June—Soviet rejection of western disarmament plan** (*see United Nations, Disarmament Commission*).

**12 June—Note to Japan on Soviet mission in Japan** (*see Japan*).

**13 June—Diplomatic Representation.** Moscow Radio announced that Mr Gromyko had been appointed Ambassador in London in succession to Mr Zarubin who had been appointed Ambassador in Washington. Mr Panyushkin, who left the Soviet Embassy in Washington on 10 June, had been appointed Ambassador in Peking.

**15 June—Venezuela.** Tass Agency reported that Russia had broken off diplomatic relations with Venezuela in protest against the expulsion of two Soviet Embassy employees.

**16 June—Soviet attack on Swedish aircraft and Swedish Notes of**

**U.S.S.R. (continued)**

protest *re* attack and *re* activities of Soviet officials in Sweden (see Sweden).

Resumption of lend-lease negotiations (see United States).

**17 June—Sweden.** A protest against 'gross violation' of the Soviet frontier by a Swedish military aircraft on 16 June was handed to the Swedish Ambassador by Mr Vyshinsky, Foreign Minister.

The Foreign Trade Ministry announced the formation of a new agency 'Maschino-Export' with a capital of 5 m. roubles for the export of Soviet-made machinery.

**18 June—Sweden** Note *re* aircraft over the Baltic (see Sweden).

**VENEZUELA. 15 June**—Rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia (see U.S.S.R.).

**YUGOSLAVIA. 7 June**—The compulsory annual State purchase of cereals from peasants was abolished by decree.

**13 June—Bulgaria.** Belgrade Radio reported that the Bulgarian Government had refused to consider a Yugoslav Note protesting against the alleged kidnapping of M. Seferovich in Sofia. The Bulgarian Note had declared that M. Seferovich was a Bulgarian citizen, that he had been 'arrested' in the street outside the Yugoslav Embassy, and that there had been, therefore, no violation of extra-territoriality. It accused the Yugoslav Embassy of illegally hiding M. Seferovich and asked that appropriate action be taken against the Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Sofia, M. Stankovich. Belgrade Radio declared that the Bulgarian Note had been returned by the Yugoslav Embassy because of its 'insulting language'. A Yugoslav spokesman insisted that M. Seferovich was in fact a Yugoslav citizen.

**16 June—France.** The Government signed a one-year trade agreement with France providing for a total exchange of goods amounting to 14,000 m. francs.

**18 June—Ambassador in Turkey** on strengthening Turco-Yugoslav relations (see Turkey).

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- |               |    |   |
|---------------|----|---|
| July          | 19 | Olympic Games, Helsinki.  |
| "             | 21 | Four-Power Conference on Japan's foreign debts, New York.                 |
| Aug.          | 15 | Conference of World Council of Churches, Lund, Sweden.                    |
| Sept.         | 3  | World Power Conference, Chicago.  |
| "             | 15 | Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe (second part), Strasbourg. |
| "             | 16 | U.N. General Assembly, New York.  |
| " (last week) |    | Asian and Pacific Region 'Peace' Conference, Peking.                      |
| Oct.          | 2  | Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva.    |
| Nov.          | 12 | UNESCO Seventh Session of General Conference, Paris.                      |